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OF
AERATED WATERS.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the free discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1883.

In writing the other day on the proposed re-constitution of our Legislative Council we suggested that, as it is understood the community at the present time only possesses two representatives, there were no sufficient reasons why His Excellency the Governor should not at once bring up the complement to its full strength by appointing two new members to take the places of those who have either resigned or are absent on leave, without waiting for the approval and sanction of the Secretary of State for the additional unofficial representatives recommended by Sir George Bowen. As the fairness of our suggestion can scarcely fail to commend its consideration, if not its immediate adoption, to His Excellency, a few general observations on the claims of probable candidates for one of these appointments may not be deemed ill timed or out of place.

Since Governor HENNESSY honored Mr. No Chov by appointing him to a seat at the council board as a representative of Chinese interests, public feeling has changed wonderfully in regard to what was at the time considered an altogether unnecessary and extremely ill advised measure. Amongst a certain bigotted and narrow minded class the introduction of the Chinese element as an important factor in the machine of local government, created one of those political typhoons in a tea cup, so frequently associated with colonial autocracies, when the vested interests, imaginary rights or assumed privileges of these self constituted dictators are supposed to be threatened or in any way imperilled by new measures of reform. The Chinese in Hongkong were regarded by the old Tory autocrats as useful, nay as necessary adjuncts to the ordinary commercial business of the port; their influence in all matters connected with trade could not be gainsaid; their material interests, as large property holders, in the welfare of the colony were not disputed; it could not be denied that a vast proportion of the annual revenue was contributed by Chinese; and yet in the face of all this, these peaceable and well disposed subjects of Her Majesty were to be denied the rights, inherent in all free citizens in every civilised nation on the face of the globe, of having a voice in the management of their own affairs, and of being officially treated on an equality with the taxpayers of other nationalities. And so for a time Governor HENNESSY's enlightened action in rudely shaking to their foundations the ridiculous prejudices which had for so long unjustly deprived the Chi-

nese of their privileges, was understood to be unpopular both in the official and unofficial circles in the Colony, and many direful consequences were foretold by short sighted croakers and obsequious toadies of the "wise men from the East" as the certain outcome of what was rather eccentrically styled "revolutionary class legislation." Of course all these dismal forebodings resulted in nothing; things generally soon found their true level, and happily the good sense of the Colony has long since recognised not only that the Chinese are entitled to be directly represented in our local parliament, but that a native unofficial member in the Council is an advantage in many ways to the foreign as well as the native sections of the community. As Sir GEORGE BOWEN points out, representatives of the native communities have for many years held seats in the legislatures of British India, Ceylon, New Zealand and the Straits Settlements; and the opinion of the British Government on the subject and also of the Governor may be gathered from His Excellency's emphatic observation that "one of the six unofficial members will of course be chosen from among our Chinese fellow subjects." We are inclined to think that, considering their large interests in the Colony, the Chinese are fairly entitled to more than one direct representative in the Legislative Council; however, as they are perfectly satisfied with the arrangements of the Government that question need not be discussed.

Mr. No Chov has, it is rumoured, taken permanent service under the astute Li Hung Chang, so we may reasonably assume that his career as an unofficial member of the Legislative Council has come to a close. The question now to be considered is—who is the fittest amongst our Chinese citizens to take the seat vacated by the learned barrister? We think we are in a position to settle that question to the satisfaction both of His Excellency the Governor and the Chinese community. The Chinese gentlemen in Hongkong who have any real claims to the honourable position of member of the Legislative Council are Dr. Ho Kai, Mr. Wong Shing, Mr. LEONG ON, Mr. Wai Yux, Mr. LEE TUCK CHONG, and Mr. Ho AMZI. To take these candidates in the order named, Dr. Ho Kai is no doubt fitted by education and natural abilities to take a foremost place in the ranks of his countrymen. This clever young barrister, however, has only been a very short time in Hongkong, so that his practical experience of Chinese matters generally can only be of a superficial character. Besides, although Dr. Ho Kai is deservedly respected by all classes in the Colony, he has no commercial status, and could therefore hardly expect to carry the confidence of what is essentially a mercantile constituency. Mr. No Chov's profession was certainly nothing in his favor for the position he held, and so, apart from the other drawbacks we have already alluded to, we are inclined to consider that the fact of Dr. Ho Kai being a barrister-at-law is decidedly no recommendation for a Chinese member of Council. If only amiability and a high character for uprightness were required, Mr. Wong Shing would make an admirable legislator; but as this gentleman has passed into the serene yellow leaf, and is of a retiring disposition, takes no active part in the commerce of the colony, and loves a quiet life, besides having taken no pains to qualify himself for such an onerous position as representative of Chinese interests, his claims need scarcely be seriously considered. There are few more popular men in the Colony than Mr. LEONG ON, familiarly known amongst his countrymen as the "joss-man." This gentleman is frequently resorted to by the mercantile community for advice and assistance in the settlement of disputes arising in the ordinary course of business, and so much confidence is reposed in his integrity and judgment that many cases have been kept out of the law courts, and a goodly number of dollars out of the pockets of the lawyers by the kindly counsel of this exemplary citizen. Mr. LEONG ON enjoys deserved popularity among all classes, and is selected as the Chinese member of the Legislative Council would doubtless do honor to the appointment. However, Mr. LEONG ON's intimate business relations with the Chinese Government, his position as comprador to Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., and his somewhat irresolute character are drawbacks which must be overlooked. Our Chinese Justice of the Peace, Mr. Wai Yux, although only a very young man, has the advantage of a European education, and in addition to possessing a fund of practical common sense in dealing with the ordinary business of life, has great wealth and local influence to recommend him, were there not two insuperable obstacles standing in the way. The Chinese member of Council must be a thoroughly independent man, occupying an independent position. Mr. Wai Yux is comprador to the Chartered Mercantile

Bank, and this undoubtedly is fatal to his prospects; besides the Chinese community do not wish the representative of their interests in the Legislative Council to be merely the mouthpiece of Mr. James Russell and Dr. STEWART. In Chinese circles Mr. LEE TUCK CHONG is known as a man of remarkable ability, who has figured prominently as a leader of Chinese enterprise; but his knowledge of the English language is so imperfect that he has at present no pretensions to the position with which his name has of late been occasionally identified. The last name on the list is that of Mr. Ho AMZI, and of all the candidates for Mr. No Chov's seat at the Council, he is in every way the most suitable.

Mr. Ho AMZI is not merely the leader of Chinese enterprise in this Colony; he is a giant amongst men, talented, energetic, practical, experienced, resolute and independent; in every way capable of holding his own with the cleverest men in the East. His liberal views have, principally owing to the indomitable character of the advocate, met with extensive support amongst his countrymen, while his enlightened projects for their general improvement have gained almost universal admiration. It is rather surprising that Mr. Ho AMZI's claims to the Chinese seat in the Legislative Council as a thoroughly representative leader of his countrymen have not hitherto been recognised; however, as this gentleman is likely to play a most prominent part in the opening out of Southern China to foreign trade and in the introduction of foreign improvements into a country which has hitherto been practically a sealed book to the outer world, we venture to think that the following particulars of the past career of this remarkable man may not be without interest.

Mr. Ho AMZI was born in 1838 and is consequently in his forty fifth year. He entered the old Anglo Chinese College under Drs. LEONG and CHALMERS and there laid the foundation of a substantial education. In 1857 when he was nineteen years of age he joined the British Navy as interpreter on board H.M.S. *Nanhai* and was present in that capacity at the capture of the Bogue Forts. His naval career was a short one, as we find that in November 1858, he left China for Melbourne, where in 1867 he was the pioneer of Chinese emigration from that city to Dunedin, N. Z. Returning to Hongkong in 1869, Mr. Ho AMZI became a member of the Imperial Maritime Customs at Canton a month after his arrival, but resigned his appointment after six months service. In 1870 he entered the Registrar General's Office, and after two years in that department of the government service (during which time as interpreter he accompanied the Duke of Edinburgh to Canton) resigned in order to accept an important appointment under the Hopo, which he retained until 1876. In May the following year he founded the On Tai Marine Insurance Company, and three months later the Sheong On Fire Insurance Company sprang into life through his energy. Mr. Ho AMZI is manager and chief promoter of the Canton-Kowloon Wa Hop Telegraph Co.; projector of the new Water Scheme in Canton, and also of an extensive Mining Company which is now in course of formation under influential auspices. In 1882 the subject of this brief sketch was elected President of the Board of Management of the Tung Wa Hospital, the highest Chinese position in the Colony, and it is noteworthy that at the election of the Chinese Committee Mr. Ho AMZI was honored with the largest number of votes. With a thorough knowledge of English, and possessing the entire confidence of the Chinese community, Mr. Ho AMZI's claims to be named the Chinese member of the Legislative Council will be difficult to overlook. We presume His Excellency the Governor in selecting the Chinese member will be influenced to a considerable extent by the desires of the Chinese community. If so Mr. Ho AMZI is certain to be named, and should popular election be tried as an experiment he would be returned by an overwhelming majority.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Our readers will be glad to hear that the Band of "The Buffs," weather permitting, will play in the Public Gardens on the evening of Tuesday next the 22nd inst. commencing at nine o'clock.

TELEGRAMS were received in town from Shanghai yesterday afternoon announcing that the Hankow tea market opened on the 15th inst. The prices were almost identical with those of last season, but the quality of tea was generally inferior.

We are requested to intimate that Bishop Burdon will preach in the Cathedral to-morrow (Trinity Sunday) at eleven o'clock. At seven o'clock (p.m.) the Bishop will hold a confirmation when it is expected that about thirty persons will be presented by the Colonial and Military Chaplains.

We would remind our readers that the steamship *White Cloud* will leave for Macao and St. John's Island at half-past five this afternoon, and will return to-morrow evening.

CHENG ASHING, a vendor of bean curd, faced Captain Thomsett this morning on a charge of hawking his manufacture without having a licence. The hawk admitted the charge and was sent into the "Retreat" for a couple of days' retirement.

The principal feature in last night's *China Mail* is a long winded and prosy dissertation on pigs, emanating evidently from the editorial pen. In fairness it must be frankly conceded that the writer is admirably qualified to deal with the subject. One touch of nature makes the whole world kin.

LEUNG AYAU, a coolie, was fined by Captain Thomsett this morning in the sum of 50 cents for being at large during the still hours of the night without a pass or light. His Worship directed the man to be examined by the Colonial Surgeon as a screw is thought to be loose somewhere in Mr. Leung's brain box. Mr. Leung is not rich in this world's goods and could not meet the fine of half a dollar so he retired into the "Sanctuary" for 48 hours. His Worship very charitably did not impose hard labor on Leung as he considered him to be "off his pannikin" and not responsible for having broken the laws of the colony.

SAYS the *Amoy Gazette* of the 16th inst.—Among the many events to which the mind of the Kulangsu resident recurs with the most pleasurable retrospections and anticipations with the most lively premonitions is the annual regatta held in these waters. For many years this has been a source of much gratification both to the spectators and to those whose fortune it is to bear part in the aquatic rivalry. But indeed few sports appeal more powerfully to the imagination of the dweller in the Far East. The vices which so often disfigure the racesours at home find no footing on the "water field." It is therefore with the deepest regret that we have been, we trust incredibly, informed that the meeting lately held to discuss the subject separated without the perfect unanimity to which we had looked forward. We trust, however, that it is not too late to renovate the deficiency.

WILLIAM STEWARD and Frederick Plumb, lamp trimmer and seaman on board the British steamer *Nestor*, were brought before Captain Thomsett this morning on charge of breaching cargo on board the vessel and stealing clocks valued at \$24 on the 24th April last. Hughes Nish, master of the *Nestor*, stated that a box was found empty on board which contained clocks while they were at Shanghai. Steward is the lamp trimmer and has charge of the ship's scrapers, to which no one else has access. A scraper was found near the fore hold close to a case of whiskey. Joseph Coulson, fireman on board the *Nestor*, stated that on the morning of the 25th April last, in Victoria Harbour, he went to the port closet when he saw Steward go forward with a lantern and a steel scraper in his hand. Plumb then came and assisted Steward in lifting a hatch forward of the forecabin into which Steward descended. Presently a sack of bulky appearance was handed to Plumb, who took it to the starboard side. He went and opened the door leading to the hatch cautiously and saw a Chinaman being shown a clock by Steward. The clock was put back in a sack under Steward's bunk. He saw the Chinaman go over the starboard bows into his boat. The sack was lowered by Plumb into the boat. He then turned in. As the crew frequently brought out goods with them for sale and barter he never suspected that anything was wrong beyond that they did not wish to show him what articles they were trading. When arriving in Shanghai it was said the cargo had been breached, a strong suspicion came into his mind and what he had seen in Hongkong. On arriving here he went and consulted with a police constable, who took the case in hand. When he went on board he told the captain about it. Yesterday the defendants were arrested and taken on board the Police Hulk. He handed the empty box and chisel to the Constable. The defendants were then informed of the nature of the charge against them. Steward inquired whether the clocks had been recovered. Plumb denied knowing anything about the robbery. Two Chinese constables were stationed on board the *Nestor* all last evening to arrest the Chinaman and Chung was arrested this morning when Coulson was sent for to identify the "bumboat" man, who was recognized as being the Chinaman who took the clock. Steward said that he knew nothing about the robbery and that it was all a story made up by Coulson. Plumb denied any knowledge of the theft, and Chung said he knew nothing about any stolen clocks. This morning he was hawking his goods when he was called on board the *Nestor* as the chief engineer wanted to see him and on going on board he was arrested by a lookout. Thomas Maclean, a deck boy on board the *Nestor*, 15 years of age, stated that when in Shanghai lying alongside the wharf at 6.30 one evening he had occasion to go to the forecabin to get his boots. He saw under his bunk some packages of things. When lifting the boards up, he saw they were clocks. He asked the men to whom they belonged when they all said they did not know who put the clocks there. After this the two defendants came into the forecabin. He asked Steward about them when he said "Have you no more money than that?" Plumb said they would be away in a few minutes. After some time he saw Plumb take the clocks on shore in a bag. He could not say how many clocks there were. He never heard of any clocks being missing on board. His Worship told both men that they seemed to take the theft of the clocks in a light manner but that he proposed dealing with it seriously. He would ask them to bring forward any evidence that they wished to exonerate the circumstances of the robbery. Captain Nish was asked why he did not take proceedings in Shanghai, and replied that the Magistrate stated he had no jurisdiction as the robbery was committed in Hongkong waters. Coulson was recalled, and said he was sure the sack contained articles in it. He was standing about 21 feet from them. Steward had a fine, with which the sack was lowered. He was "fine" Chung was the Chinaman. The thieves and receiver were each treated to three months' hard labor.

A LONDON telegram dated the 17th inst., which came to hand after we went to press last night, announces on the authority of the *Daily News*, which is the recognised organ of the Gladstone Administration, that owing to recent disturbances between Greeks and Arabs at Port Said, it has been determined to garrison that town with British troops. This step apparently indicates the determination of the British Government to maintain in its own hands the control of the Suez Canal.

THE following proclamation has recently been issued by the Hon. W. H. Treacher, Governor of North Borneo:—The formation of secret societies amongst the Chinese, being from their very nature subversive of good government and prejudicial to the public peace, has been and is hereby declared entirely illegal, and all persons found promoting or belonging to such organizations, render themselves liable to severe punishment followed by permanent deportation. On this point there need not be a moment's doubt, and the Government is determined to exercise its authority to the fullest extent in freeing the territory from evils of this character. The Governor, however, taking into consideration the fact that the Chinese are by nature clannish, and that their habit is, when settling together in communities, to associate in setting up temples, clubs, trade guilds, and the like, it is hereby notified that public institutions of this latter character will not be declared as coming under the interdiction, provided their formation is distinctly reported to the Resident, their several members registered, and their meeting-places, books, and rules, open at all times to police inspection. As regards trade guilds, it must moreover be clearly understood that the custom so prevalent amongst the Chinese in their own country, and by them thought so harmless, of combining to force prices of commodities, or to exclude individuals from trade privileges, and such like will not be tolerated for a moment in this territory. Any individuals or public bodies failing to comply with these provisions will at once lay themselves open to suspicion, and if found guilty will be treated under the category of secret societies. Let all respectfully consider and obey.

SIR HENRY PARKES, ex-premier of New South Wales, who, by the way, no relation of Sir Harry Parkes who has been so long and intimately connected with British interests in China and Japan, is one of the most prominent characters in the history of the great colony of New South Wales. In early youth he was a leading man in England amongst the Charlists and, not to blink the truth, left his country for his country's good almost half a century ago. The young Charlist had no rosy line of it during his early career in the colonies and turned his hand to many occupations. He was at one time editor of a leading daily in Melbourne; has flourished and decayed in business in the "toy shop" line, and has even herded cows and handled a shovel to enable him to keep body and soul together. Sir Henry's paper (*L.O.U.*) was of the most flimsy description and even, only so far back as three years ago when in the zenith of his fame, tradesmen were quite "full up" of the thin Premier's regalia. The statesman, poet, patron of the arts and sciences, K.C.M.G., and man of many talents, the almost supreme ruler of the fairest colony the sun shines upon, the bon ruler of men would seem to have come to grief at last. Less than two years ago Sir Henry Parkes landed on a triumphal tour of America, the continent of Europe and Great Britain to confer with Presidents, Emperors, Kings and Queens and their relations with the Australian continent, Sir Henry having been empowered to negotiate for the neighbouring colonies as well as his own. During his tour his old political opponent, Sir John Robertson, acted as premier, and so many things came out while he was absent that the revelations showed Sir Henry's paws to be metaphorically blacker than the feet of an Australian aboriginal. The following, taken from the *Sydney Bulletin*, is well worth reading as it shows how fearfully a public man is handled by the colonial press, even though he be an ex-premier and a K.C.M.G.:—"There is a description of Sir Henry Parkes in the *Queenslander*, by a writer whose observations were made during the ex-premier's recent speech at the Temperance Hall. The remarks made that 'when younger, Sir Henry Parkes must have been an ugly man. Except the eyes, and perhaps a little contempt about the half-open lips, there is nothing commendable in the face.' His nose would not pass muster in a shearing shed." The common dam-asker would not exchange these heads. "This is scarcely more civil than the *Evening News*' famous description of Sir Henry's mouth as resembling 'a gash made by a tomahawk in a bladder of land.' The fact is that Sir Henry's countenance does not stand dissection. It corresponds with his career in that respect. He and his political history require alike, to be regarded from a sufficient distance to render the details indistinct. Thus viewed, Sir Henry's aspect is not lacking in impressiveness. The form of his head and features conveys an impression of power and even of dignity. It is the same with his public life. It is thus that those who know him least, or are least capable of familiarizing his career, most respect him. A man who has maintained so long as Sir Henry the prominence that politician has enjoyed, without advantages of birth and with positive drawbacks in education, cannot be a piny man. It is only when we come close to investigate, that one perceives of what fulminations and repellent separate traits that largeness is built up. The eyes which seemed the *Queenslander's* correspondent's worst feature in his face, are disproportionately small, dry, twinkling and sinister. Sir Henry so far from being a 'gash' in the face, is a face for the first time. So with his 'big eyes' scrutinized closely, it is made up of a number of 'hypotheses' which are disappointing from their lack of moral symmetry, and repellent owing to their defective principle. No candid man will deny that Sir Henry Parkes has power in his mental constitution. On the contrary, they admit and lament the fact, because the greater his ability, the greater the danger to the community, inasmuch as that ability has been so persistently directed to cross purposes and crooked ends."

We would direct special attention to the performance to be given in the Theatre Royal this evening by the Mastodon Minstrels. A first rate programme has been arranged, including the Swiss Bellringers and many other attractions, which will give the public an opportunity of seeing the Company at their best. We trust that the efforts of the Mastodons to afford us amusement in our dull season will be rewarded with a large share of public support.

THE Rev. John Sinclair, minister of Rannoch, contributes to the April number of the *Celtic Magazine* an account of two visits which the late Archbishop of Canterbury, who was then Bishop of London, paid in 1863 and 1865 to Rannoch for the benefit of his health. One Sunday morning when he preached in the schoolhouse of Kinloch he was attired in his robes in an adjoining peat-house, the dome being from home and his dwelling locked up by a facetious little carpenter who lived in the village, and who went by the name of "American John," on account of his once having been across the Atlantic. On the day following the service Dr. Tait and his wife ascended Schiehallion, with the carpenter as their guide, the Bishop having been much struck with the little man's humor. Donald Kennedy, the police constable of the district, walked behind them in plain clothes. While they were on the mountain the Bishop asked "American John," who this attendant was. "Well, my Lord," replied John, "Donald Kennedy is his name, a nice, well-behaved, intelligent lad, and worthy of a better situation than being our police constable; and I hope your lordship will do something for him." "Well John," said the Bishop, "I may do something for him for your own sake, and especially as a small return for the lesson you have given me in theology." "Take out your note-book, then," said John, "and mark down his name, so that you may not forget." The Bishop laughed; and with great good-nature did what he was told. "After a most enjoyable view from the top of the mountain the party descended and John was amply rewarded for the information and amusement he had afforded them; but curiously enough the Bishop gave nothing to the constable. The Bishop and Mrs. Tait left Kinloch in the course of a few days, and no more was heard of them for some time. At the end of three weeks, 'American John' got a letter to say that the Bishop of London had secured a situation for Donald Kennedy worth ten £ a year, with immediate effect. Donald went up to London, entered the situation and continued to occupy it with great comfort till his death, which occurred two years ago."

LAWN-TENNIS.

CANTON V. THE BUFFS.
An interesting double handed match at lawn tennis between Lieuts. Bunbury and Allen of the Grand Old Buffs and Messrs. A. B. Tomkins and Holland of the Shamien Lawn Tennis Club was played at Canton on Thursday last, and ended in an easy victory for the last named by three sets to one.
It was arranged to play the best of five sets, and owing to their recent decisive victory in Hongkong over Messrs. G. S. Coxon and Douglas Jones, the Buffs representatives who came to conquer with all their blushing honors thick upon them, were decidedly the favorites, especially as it was known that Tomkins was not in first rate condition. Owing to recent rain the ground was wet and rather slippery, so that quick or particularly brilliant play was out of the question. However, it was quickly seen that, so far as skillful play was concerned, the Canton men were far superior to their opponents. Tomkins played up splendidly, his volleying being a marked feature, while the quickness of his returns and his judicious "placing" proved very effective. The home couple won the first set easily by 6 games to 2, playing well together, whilst the military players were decidedly irregular. Allen especially making a feeble show. The second set was a better contest; an exciting struggle ending in favor of Bunbury and Allen by 6 to 5. Tomkins had matters all his own way in the third set, his fine forward play being simply irresistible, and Canton was one set to the good with 6 games to love. In the fourth heat Bunbury pulled himself together a bit, and tried hard to retrieve the fortunes of the day; but it was of no avail as they were clearly out-matched, and the set ended in favor of Tomkins and Holland by 6 games to 5, and the match by 3 sets to 1.
Tomkins is immeasurably the best player of the four, and we should place Bunbury, Holland and Allen in the order named. There was a fair number of spectators on the ground, and of course the victory of the local men was exceedingly popular.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by correspondents in this column.)
THE LUZON SUGAR REFINERY.
To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."
Sir,—Referring to your very excellent leader in last night's issue on the above subject, I think that many like myself applied for shares in the company with the full assurance that a firm held in such high esteem in the East as Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co. would only support by their influence the promotion of a really important enterprise. Unfortunately, through bad management, we are better than past years working has been a failure. It is also stated that a working has been formed in Manila to crush the Company, and it was on this account, the sugar cost so much. We are not told who formed this ring, but no doubt time will show. At all events we are now assured it is broken, and by the noble generosity of the Agents, who wish practically to prove their sincerity in upholding the shareholders' interests, the whole affair is to be quietly and completely rectified without costing us a single dollar. From the point of view of the shareholders, and other bodies, it is acknowledged on all hands that under proper management, together with the proposed alteration of the machinery, the Refinery can be made to justify the fullest confidence of the Agents. They have evidently taken the matter up in a real earnest, and I doubt not that in a few months will more than justify the high expectations of us who have throughout this inquiry assumed that the shareholders will only have patience and wait. Instead of our recklessly becoming the victims of the present panic, their interest in the future prospects of the company will I think be realized.
After a storm, there always comes a calm. Let holders of Luzon shares wait for the turn of the tide and all will be well. Yours truly, A. J. H. SHAREHOLDER.
Hongkong, 19th May 1883.

